To the LORDS and COMMONS in Parliament Assembled.

A Supplement to the **Proposal** *for a* **College** *of* **Industry**, *Shewing a Regular Constant Imploy for the Poor, is the best Foundation of Trade, and the greatest Improvment to the Nation, and Consequently support to the Government, whilst the want of it tends to the Poor's Misery, Poverty of the Rich, and Governments Weakening.*

SUppoſing there are ſeven Millions of People in the Nation, and that one in fourteen, either will not work, or want it; That is, five Hundred Thouſand Men, Women and Children.

And Reckoning they might Earn one with another Sixpence a Day, a Head, it comes to Twelve Thouſand Five Hundred Pound a Day; which is Seventy-five Thouſand Pound a Week.

That makes Three Millions Nine Hundred Thouſand Pounds a Year, the Nation loſeth by Idleneſs, beſides our loſs in Land Unimproved by it, which is no ſmall Sum.

To which add but two pence a Head a Day, the Nation is at Charge in Pariſh Rates, and other Gifts to the Poor, comes to one Million Three Hundred Thouſand Pound a Year; which Account in the whole makes the Loſs and Charge to the Nation to be,

Five Millions Two Hundred Thouſand Pound a Year.

Tho' the PariſhRates be not much above eight Hundred Thouſand Pound a Year for the Poor, yet the Gifts otherwiſe given them, make, I ſuppoſe, near as much more.

Now if one or two Millions of this may be ſaved by the Idle and Indigent, (and they better Maintained and Bred) what Profit may be further added to the Nation, by the ſeveral Millions of other Labourers that might be Imploied, in a better Method then thay are? A Regular Conſtant Imployment, as much Excelling an Irregular Uncertain One, for Profit, as a well Diſciplined Army in Order, excels in Strength and Conduct, an Ignorant Scattered Multitude.

It's the Raiſing more then we Spend by the Induſtry and Labour of the People, muſt ſtrengthen the Nation to ſupport the Government; all other ways and means mounting to no more then how to Tax them equally, and with leaſt ſenſe to the People.

Some Reaſons for joyning Husbandry to Manufactures for imploying the Poor, as propoſed for a Colledge of Induſtry.

1. HUsbandmen are as uſeful, and wanted as much as any Mechanicks, much Land wanting People to Manage it, and more People want Bread than Cloathing, and as our Food is double the Value of our Apparel, and of more neceſſity, (the Back may be promiſed, but the Belly muſt be fed) if we will imploy more People in Manufactures, or Cloathing, than there is need for, and want them in raiſing Food, our Cloath may Moth-eat for want of vent, whilſt the Poor pine for want of Bread.

2. They will leſs Clog any Market with their Manufactures, ſome of their Hands being upon Husbandry, and alſo the People in Husbandry will take off a good part of their Manufactures.

3. As they will make leſs to Clog the Market, ſo they will not be under a neceſſity of ſelling to buy Bread (having Food enough of their own) nor of ſelling under or before a Market offers.

4. Whatever is raiſed or ſpent in the Nation; the fewer Hands it goes through between the Raiſer and Uſer, is for the Advantage of the Publick, the Raiſer having the better Price, or the Spender buys it the Cheaper, or both, and it being ſent abroad to Foreign Markets, it may be afforded the Cheaper, either to the keeping an Old, or gaining a New Trade with Strangers.

And tho' Idle or Lude Poor are (like a Mans Limbs out of joynt) Chargeable and Vexatious; yet when Induſtrious, they ſupport the Rich, and the more we have of them, the ſtronger the Nation; for if a City is of more Value than a Village, *London* than *Iſlington*, the People cannot be too Numerous, if every imploy be but in a due Proportion one to the other, Husbandmen with other Mechanicks.

But the want of Proportioning our Labourers, is what makes the complaint againſt a Multitude of them, and many Induſtrious Poor groan, under, a dull Commodity for want of vent, eſpecially adding the increaſe of Foreigners, who increaſe our Manufactures (**and not our Husbandry**) and with hard Living and cheap Working, bring our Poor Mechanicks

Mechanicks to their rate of Working and Living (ours have not been uſed to) or elſe ſtand ſtill and Beg, which makes them hate the Poor Afflicted Strangers (that Fly hither from Miſery) as Eating the Bread out of our Poor's Mouths.

Whereas in this Colledge-Method I Propoſe (Conſiſting of Temperance, Induſtry, and a due Proportioning of all Trades and Imployments (like a due quantity of Various Materials in Building, whilſt too many of one thing, and too few of another will make the Building Lame, if not uſeleſs) we may imploy and plentifully provide all Conveniences of Living, for our own Poor with Profit, and when we have ſeen the Experience from that Copy, with the ſame Improvment we may Imploy all the Foreign Poor that will come, who will be a Treaſure to the Nation, if well ordered (with this advantage alſo, that it will leave Foreign Princes the fewer Hands to hurt us) whoſe Children (tho' not their Parents) will become Natives of *England*, many of our Nobility and Eminent Gentry, and Citizens (true Engliſh Men) being the Off-ſpring of Strangers.

And ſuch a Regular Imploy of our People that brings a due Proportion and Plenty of all things, will Incourage their Marriage and the coming hither of Strangers (we having Land enough to Imploy and Maintain double our Number, eſpecially a well managed Fiſhery being added) and the increaſing of our People, is the beſt Improving of our Land and Fiſhery, and increaſing of our Trade and Seamen (Tranſplanting as much as may be all Foreign Growth, to grow in our own Plantations.)

Therefore I pray you will permit a Bill to be brought in to Incorporate (with other ſuitable Incouragments to) any Perſons that ſhall be willing to ſet on Foot ſuch a Colledge of Induſtry.

John Bellers.

FINIS.